The Sun.

FORMED INTO TWO DIFISIONS.

the Pirot, Under the Admiral, Will Country of the Str Armoretade, and the Second, Under Commedere Watson, Will Include the Cruisers, Gunbants and Torpodo Hents New In Cuban Waters-The becond Division Will Maintain the Steckade of It Decemes Sec enery to Send the Armoreinds North or Mast to Rest the Sponish Squadren

Washington, April 30.-In order to make more effective the naval campaign intrusted to Admiral Sampson for execution, the fleet under his command will be formed into two divisions. mander of the first division and the fleet will be Admiral Sampses, and the second division will be in charge of Commodore John C. Watson. This important arrangement was made necessary for strategical reasons. For some time past, as told in This Suri, the intention of the naval administration has been to withdraw from the blockading force the six armorciade, New York, Iowa, Indiana, Puritan Terror, and Amphitrite, or some of them, for station at a central point on the Atlantic coast, if it became known that the Spanish fleet which left St. Vincent yester day contemplated an assault on coast cities, or if there was absolute uncertainty as to the in-tention of the enemy. From this station the big armored craft could move north or south as cir-cumstances would determine, either to rejoin the blockading force or to prevent the Spanish ships from bombarding forts on the New Eogland or middle Atlantic coast. This withdrawa would leave the enforcement of the blockade to the numerous cruisers, gunbeats, and torpedo boats now under Admiral Sampson, and they would all be in command of Commodore Watson. The initiation of this plan, held in absyance while the Spanish fleet remained at St. Vincent,

was forced into execution resterday by the receipt of the news that the enemy's powerful navel force had sailed west from the Portuguese port, and the first step taken was the detail of Commodore Watson as the commander of the second division. Orders directing him to precoed immediately to the flagship New York, now off the northern coast of Cuba, and report to Adulral Samuson, were sent to Commodore Watson las, Ight. He is the Governor of the Naval Rome at Philadelphis. It will take him several days to reach Key West, whence he will proceed in a despatch boat to the flagship. The duty to be intrusted odore Wateon has already been mapp out by the Navy Department and will be fully ained to him when he reports to his superio

The aggregation of vessels under the command of Admiral Sampson is officially known as the North Atlantic squadron. There is a dis-tinct difference between a squadron and a fleet, but both terms have been applied indisfleet, but both terms have been applied indis-criminately to the ships engaged in carrying out the previsions of the President's procla-mation establishing the blockade of the Cuban ports. The distinction will be ap-plied, however, when Commedore Weston is assigned to command the second division. Strictly applied, the term fleet means thirteen vessels consisting of one flagship for the Commander-in-Chief and two divisions of six ships each under a flag efficat. Any aggregation of fewer vessels is called a squadron. Admiral Sampson will therefore have command of a fleet and its first squadron, and Commedors Watson will command its second squadron.

Watern will command its second squadron.
Under the division contemplated by the Navy
Department the first squadron is to consist of
the armorelade and some other vessels, and the
second squadron of protected and other armored
ships. The six armorelade mentioned will be
augmented soon by the mention Miantonemoh, now on her way to Key West.
The unarmored vessels are the cruisers Detroit, Marbishead, Cincinnati, and Montgomery; the gunboats Wilmington, Machias,
Newport, Castine, Helsna, Nashville, and Indi-Newport, Castine, Helena, Nashville, and Indithe revenue cutter McLane, the topede-boat destroyer Mayflower, five torpede Dolphin, supply vessels, and converted tugs and yachts. It is probable some of the torpede boats will accompany the armorciads. No informs tion as to the vessel that will be used by Com modere Watson as a flagship can be obtained at the Navy Department, but the understadning is that the Cincinnati, one of the large cruisers with the blockading force, will be designated for that purpose.

Whether Admiral Sampson will take his ing Commodore Watson in supreme command in Cuban waters, will depend on the character of the information about the progress of the Spanish fleet. By the time Commodore Watson reports to the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces, something may be heard about the enemy sufficiently trustworthy to determine whether the first, or armored division, should remain in the West Indies or go elsewhere. The absence of news may cause the first division to move to the con-tral point selected on the American coast, there to await developments. But whether or not the floot is separated, it will formed into two divisions, and the second will be commanded by Commodore Watson. If the two formations remain tegether both will be subject to the orders of Admiral Sampson. He will have authority to gend the second division around to Cisnfueges to maintain the blockade of that port or bombard it, or to station it off as while the first division is engaged in an attack on the defences of Havana.

The officers of the naval service are keeping very quiet about the plans they have formed for couvring the enemy on the sea, but the indications are that unless the Spanish fleet has in view the capture of the Oregon and the Marietta there will be junction between the squadron under Admiral Sampson, composed of the armored New York (flagship), the battleships Iowa and Indiana, and the monitors Puritan. Terror, Amphitrite, and Miantonomoh, and the flying squadron under Commodore Schley. composed of the armored cruiser Brooklyn (flauship) and the battleships Massachusetts and Toxas. After Admiral Sampson's withdrawal Commodore Watson would have full control of the United States naval forces engaged in block-Cuban ports, while Admiral Sampson d command the combined Cuban and socalled flying squadrons, the latter forming the second division under Commodore Schley. Admiral Sampson has the actual rank of a Captain only, and in years and regular grade is the junior of Commoderes Schley and Watson. Under his designation of Acting Rear Admiral, however, he is the superior of both these officers. Admiral Sampson, Commostore Schley and Comodore Watson are very near on the naval list, the former being the senior Captain and the others juniors in their grade. They are all remarkably fine officers and have the entire confidence of the Government.

Nobody can tall how soon the armor-clad division will be detached from blockading work and sent to a better strategical position in anticipation of the coming of the Spanish squadron. It may be that this separation will not be necessary. Nothing yet has been received by the Navy Department to indicate the purpose of the enemy's naval force, and future inevenents will depend upon such Meanwhile the Columbia, the Minneapolis, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, and the Harvard will make acouting expeditions far out esa is the hope of sighting the enemy, These flyers can outrus any vessel of tho anish squadron. If they discover that the parise awarded the New York Central by ex-anish ships are bound for the South Ameri-

PLAN OF NAVAL CAMPAIGN. on coast, ostensibly to intercept the Oregon and the Marietta, the Brooklyn, Massachusetta, and Texas, with perhaps the New York, will be sent to augment these two American ships. A powerful squadrou would be formed by this junction, and no fear of the result is felt in naval circles. There are some naval officers who are willing to wager that the Oregon would not be defeated in as sotion with the Vincaya, Oquendo, Cristaba Colon and Maria Toresa without destroying the usefulness of at least two of these armored

> Another important order issued by the Navy Department places Commedere George C. Recey in charge of the base of naval supplies at Key West. He will proceed there immediately from Portsmouth, N. H., where he has been commandant of the navy yard, Commodore Remey will arrange for the storage care and transportation of all previous clothing, arms, ammunition, and other things needed by United States vessels. There is a possibility that the execution of the plan of sending an expedition to Cuba very soon will be postpomed on account of the un-certainty regarding the movements of the armorolad division of Admirel Sampson's fleet. With the battleship, armored cruisers, and conitors withdrawn, it would not be good polloy to land an expeditionary force. They would have no great protection from the water, and, while the blockade would be quite as efficiently parried on, the land force could not depen on the cruisers and gunboats to help them in any assault made on their position by the Spanish troops. Cruisers and gunboats are not sufish troops. Cruisers and guaboats are not suf-ficiently protected to engage powerful land bat-teries. Only the armored craft can do that suc-cessfully, and the detachment of the lat-ter to meet the enemy on the sea might give the enemy on the land too great an advantage. If the Spanish fact appeared off the Cuban coast after the army expedition had gone ashere and United States armorolads were not at hand, the American troops would find themselves cut off from se cape by sea and menaced by the Spanish force: in the rear.

THE CREGON AT RIO JANUISO. Arrives There Testerday Afternoon-Ser But

REO JANEIRO, April 80,-The United States hattleship Oregon arrived here at 6 o'clock this

From Rio to Pernambuco is 1,000 miles From Pernambuco to Cuba is more than 2,500 miles. Since by leaving Rio Janeiro to-day she would reach Pernambuce before the Spanish fleet which lett Cape Vorde Islands, provided they headed for her, it would be along the



northern coast of South America that the Span ards would meet her. It would not be difficult for an American squadron to pick her up there, in case it was deemed better to send one to secort her. But to the navy there is very lib tle anxiety about the Oregon.

WAR OFFICE CLOSED TO THE PRESS. Officials, High and Low, Refuce to Answer

Washington, April 30 .- The rules suforced at the War Department yesterday in regard to giving out news for publication were made stringent to-day, and every official connected with the army administration refused to impart any information. The order issued yesterday by Secretary Alger, and carried per nally to the heads of bureaus by his military aide, was occasioned by the evident necessity of guarding from the enemy any and all facts which could be made use of to the disadvantage of the United States. The effect of the order was quite apparent yesterday, but still more so to-day. Several heads of bureaus refused to meet newspaper reporters at all, caused large placards to be posted on the doors of their offices bearing the words "Ne admittance." The messengers at these doors, who sit in chairs all day beside the entrances to official sanctums, responding casually to a ringing of their chief's call bell, reluctantly received the cards of the reporters and presented them to the officials within when they thought it discreet to do so. In some cases the officials, upon receiving the cards, came out into the hall to speak with the reporters, and in other cases they refused to meet them at all. When there was a response it was invariably to the effect that no news was to be obtained from their departments.

The highest officials of the department also appeared not to be at liberty to talk, even if they were disposed to do so. The line was drawn sharply and they refused to answithout discrimination as to the nature of the questions. A query in regard to the most inconsequential matter connected with the inconsequential routine work of the department was treated in the same way as a query in reference to the next important strategic move of the Government; a refusal to anawer was given in all cases. The system inaugurated yesterday is more stringent than a nress censorship. No information was imparted, so the services of a censor were not required. The department believes that some recent pub lications have caused embarrassment to the plans of the Government in its campaign against Spain. This apparently is the cause of the extraordinary precautions of the officials for the last two days to guard against the publication of the doings of the department.

THE COLUMBIA'S MISSION.

the Drops In at Pertamouth, N. II., and Will Leave There To-Day PORTSHOUTH, N. H., April 30.—The cruiser Columbia came in here from Provincetown at 11 o'clock this morning and dropped anchor below Pull-and-Be-Damned Point. The run up from Provincetown was fine, the northeast gale that has continued for three days having blown

Orders were received late this afternoon by Capt. Sands, Commander of the Columbia, and in consequence the warship will sail early tomorrow morning. Her destination is unknown Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired to-night received orders calling him into active service. He is ordered to duty at this navy yard, presumably to relieve Commodore G. C. Remey, who has received preparatory orders for see duty. It is said that Commodore Remey is to be assigned to a command in the North

A Word Filly Spoke

THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE.

POPULAR SUPPORT OF SPAIN IS NO LONGER UNANIMOUS.

no Change of Southment in Our Payor on the Continent-Stort of the British See the Augtion of Our Cause and Asprovo Our Policy -A Minerity, Including a Part of the Pinnycial and Commercial World, Champion the filds of Spain - Contemptsons Treatment of the American Possie and Institutions by the New YorkCorrespondent of the London Times Rouses Svon the British Press to Protest.

Special Cable Desputch to Tan fur. LONDON, April 30 .- The Spanish-American war still deminates the public attention of Europe, albeit the audience which expected a melodrama at the beginning complain that the play is but light comedy. The press, which wishes mankind to demand its war extras, is at pains to explain to its readers that in other wars of the century the time intervening between the declaration of hostilities and serious opera tions has varied from a fortnight to more than three months.

Meantime, questions relating to the situation continue to be debated with hopeiess details. Many columns of the daily English newspapers are devoted to the presentation of the conflictng views of volunteer writers, with the result that while the line of demarkation is more sharply-drawn between the Spanish and Ameri can sympathisers, nobody's opinions are changed. The point has been reached where nothing but events will affect the English and European public attitude toward the belliger-

It is still true that there is an insistent and not uninfluential minority of Buglishmen who champion the Spanish cause. They include a section of the commercial and financial world whose interests are affected directly or in lirectly, and who seek justification for their sentiments from such sources as the New York despatches to the Times. The contemptuous reatment of the American people and American natitutions in the New York correspondence of that paper in the past month has not only aroused the deepest resentment and indigna-tion of every American in London, but has also called out a widespread protest in the British press itself. Many Americans here have not hesitated to declare that the most active of America's Spanish enemies are entitled to greater asspect than the author of these insidous attacks and innuendoes, which, obviously, are intended to destroy the new sympathy and better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, which have been one of the most interesting outgrowths of the events of the past few months. But the Times itself has repudiated the attitude of its correspondent. It wavered in its support of the American position for a day or two when its New York despatches proclaimed the abdication of President McKinley and la-mented that "the public teleration of Congress was almost more disheartening than Congress itself." But it is now clear that the Times would have approved even more vigorous action than was actually taken by the American Gov-

rament in dealing with the recent situation. This perhaps irrelevant to quote the personal utterance of the manager of the Times on this point, but none has failed to note the significance of the elequent words of this gentleman, Mr. Mawberly Bell, at the dinner of the Fornian Press Association on Thursday. He believed, he said, in peace at any price, even at the price of war, for peace had its horrors as great as war. He proceeded to affirm that despite the fact that almost all the members who represented that almost all the members who represented Continental journals opposed the American position, the ties between England and America were so close that they may rely upon mutual support in any great emergency without the

There is evidence that in the last day or two he American correspondent of the Times has been reluctantly obeying instructions from the come office. He even goes so far to-day as to administer a hypecritical reproof to the don correspondents of New York journals who affirm that a section of British sentiment is anti-

The power for mischief which the Times cor respondent may have possessed is happily at an end. The enlightenment of the English public is now sufficient to enable them to form their own opinion of the American situation. The unprejudiced section of the British people

just as the responsible rulers of the empire. recognize the justice of the American cause an approve the American policy. Even on the Continent, where scarcely a word of sympath for the United States had been heard, there is now evidence that the popular support of Spai is no longer unanimous.

BRITISH CONSUL'S APPEAL Me Says Mis Life Is in Danger at Santh

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR. KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30,-News has beseelved here that the life of the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. F. W. Ramaden is i langer. The populace became incensed at the fact that the Cuben relief supplies had been placed in his charge, and on Thursday night a mob attacked the British consulate, sh Down with the Americansi" "Down with the English!" &c.

Mr. Rameden appealed to the Governor of Jamaica, representing that his life was in dan ger, and a British gunboat has been sent to pro tect him.

LONDON, April 30 .- A despatch to the Evening News from Eingston, Jamaica, says that Ban tiago de Cuba is reported to be blockaded by American gunbeats. It is also reported that the insurgents have captured the town of Mansanille, and that 3,000 South Americans have anded on the southern coast of Cuba under the leadership of the insurgent General Lacret.

The report that American gunboats are blockading Santiago is inaccurate, as our blockade has not yet been extended to that port, which is on the southeast coast of Cuba.

SPAIN'S CAPE VERDE FLEET. All the Vescele Have Finally Managed to Away from St. Vincent.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sus. ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands. April 30. The two Spanish transport ships and the torpedo boats Ariete, Azor and Rayo, which reburned here yesterday, sailed again at 8:45 e'clock this morning to join the fleet which left here yesterday morning.

Waszington, April 30.—Not a single Spanish vessel is left at the Cape Vorde Islands. A cable desputch was received at the State Department this morning containing the information that the three vessels which returned there left St. Vincent yesterday. The despatch did not indicate the direction taken by, the Spanish vessels. They were towed by the Cliudad Cadia and the San Francisco.

THE TERRIBLE WEYLER

Thinks 50,000 Spaniards Would Suffic for an Envasion of This Country. Special Cubis Despatch to THE SUR

MADRED, April 30.—Gen, Weyler has declared that while he wes Captain-General of Cuba he proposed to the then Prime Minister, Canovas del Castillo, to declare was against the United States and to land 50,000 men on American soil, He still believed that a force of this size would mis that Spain might profit even now by the be sufficient to invade the United States. He disorganized American army and navy to acSPAIN'S DESPERATE FIX.

he Will Befault in the Interest Payment on

Special Cable Despatch to Tim Son.
Lonpon, April 80.—There is no doubt in the mind of any financial authority that Spain will default in the payment of the next interest on her national debt. The result of the unloading of Spanish bonds at the Paris, London, and other bourses in the past fow weeks has been that these securities are now chiefly held by the Spaniards themselves, whose judgment, obscured by patriotism, has led them to believe these securities a good investment at a third of their resilinal value. A default in the interest will be a severe domestic burden on the Span-lards, who will thus receive their first severe

lesson of war's hardships.

All telegraphic information from Madrid is now valueless. The Government has adopted an elaborate policy of humburging the whole nation in order to provent a popular revolt, and every means is availed of to delude the public. The only nows entitled to any oredence is what comes by mail, and this already begins to indi-cate that the Spaniards suspect that they are eing fooled.

It does not require a high order of intelligence to perceive that the decline in the value of the currency to half its nominal worth and the colcurrency to half its nominal worth and the col-lapse in the price of bonds are inconsistent with the Government's stories of the capture of the Paris and Sheuandoah and other rich prime, the repulse of the American fiest whenever it has approached within guanhot of the Cuban coast and the sailing of Spanish warships from the Philippine Islands to drive off as insignificant American flotille.

The first public disappointment has been over the fact that not a single expression of efficial sympathy for Spain has neen received even from my of the Spanish-American republics.

It is the firm belief of the most intelligent paniards that Europe will not allo

suffer an overwhelming disaster at the hands of the United States, and that the powers will im-pose peace as soon as there has been one serious ngagement on land or sea, with the loss of Cube as the maximum penalty upon Spain.
It is expected that the fall of Manila will be the basis of interference, and, as this is immi-nent, these are others in Europe herides the Spaniards who think that the war will end

lmost immediately. There is not a word of confirmation forth-coming from Paris, Berlin or Vienna of the re-port from Washington of an intended European protest against an American occupation of the Philippines or the termination of Spanish sovereignty there. It was regarded as a foregone conclusion at all the capitals, at the outset of the war that one of the first American moves would be the capture of the Philippines, and

this is the news that is now universally awaited.

The European impression, on the whole, is that Spain will not make a fermidable resistance on land or me. Confidence in the Spanish Navy is diminishing, owing to the manifold reports of its weakness and inefficiency in a variety of respects.

It is recognized, however, by every one ac-

quainted with the critical demestic situation in the Peninsula that a collapse without a genuine fight would mean the speedy downfall of the Ministry and dynasty and the opening of a reign of terror in Spain. Any aspect of the situation threatens an internal origis before very long.

Fow navel authorities in England or on Continent believe it to be the intention of the Spanish Government to send a flest west at pressul. The conference of opinion is that all the Cape de Varde fleet will be next reported at the Capery Islands, and that all the available Spanish navel force will concentrate there. Such would almost certainly be the plan if the Government had no public opinion to deal with, but defeat at Manila, news of which is hourly expected, will almost force the Ministry to dertake some aggressive move. It will be imcosmble to deceive the people long in case of a disaster at the Philippines, and some antidote must be promptly provided.

MINNEAPOLIS DID NOT PIRE. The Cruiser Bid Not See or Hear of Auy

ROCKLAND, Me., April 80 .- The cruiser Minneapolis steamed into this port at 8 o'clock this morning from Eastport for despatches and newspapers. Officers and crew were anxious to get news, having heard nothing for several days. The harbor speedily filled with tugo and oats filled with sightseers, a few of whom were allowed on board. When told of reports of heavy firing being heard off the nastern Maine coast on Thursday the officers laughed, saying

The Minneapolis galled at 10 o'clock for Portland. The Columbia is expected here.

they knew nothing of it, and had seen no hostile

PORTLAND, Me., April 30 .- The cruiser Mincapolis is in Portland harbor to-night. She arrived late this afternoon, having come direct from Rockland, making the run at an average speed of 19 knots. She waited a while outside for a pilot to bring her in through the pathway reserved among the mines, and at 4 g'clock ab east anchor off Fort Gorges. It is expected that she will resume her cruise to-morrow morning Her officers are unwilling to give any information in regard to her movement There is general dissatisfaction aboard the

cruiser because she is not nearer the scene of action. To the newspaper men who boarded her some of her officers expressed the sentiment that a ship of her worth and speed ought to be with the flying squadron instead of being util-ized in cruising along the Maine coast.

nmander Perry of the Lighthouse Board. who had a long consultation this afternoon with Capt. Jewell of the Minneapolis, issued a gengral order to-night to the effect that till further notice the three inner lights of Portland harbor will be extinguished every night, between

CLOSING KEF WEST HARBOR.

Vessels Will Not Se Permitted to Enter Leave at Sight.

KEY WEST, April 30.-The preparations for closing the harbor of Key West at night are not so nearly complete that an order to this effect will probably be prepulgated to-morrow or the day after. As soon as it goes into effect it will be impossible for vessels to leave or enter the harbor between the bours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. The reason for this is, of course, the dangerous condition of the harbor owing to the mines which have been laid. All this work has been

The big searchlight on Fort Taylor is ready for use. It was tried last night and worked sat-

Under the new rules no vessel will be allowed to approach within two miles of Fort Taylor, under penalty of being fired upon by the guns in the fort. The fear has been expressed that this would interfere materially with the work of the newspaper despatch boats. If it were enforced as to them, it would interfere with the news service of the morning newspapers. How-ever, it is probable that arrangements can be made whereby the newspaper boats will be allowed to enter. The Government boats will of course enter by means of signals, and Lieut. Mo-Kinstry, the engineer in charge of the mines, said to-day that he thought the newspaper boats would also be provided with signals which would puss them in safely.

A new sand fortification is building at Fort Siecum, Davids Island. The work will be on the east shore of the island and will afford protection to the two big guns mounted at that point. Worth Rockug

Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaniss

New Easthwerk on Bavids Island.

ADMIRAL DEWRY'S FLEET.

THE PROPER AT MANELA EXPROP IT EVERY HOUR.

fantin Will Be befonded to the Lant, Says the Governor-General of the Philippines-The City Is Quiet and Orderly, but There Has Been a Great Bushus of Chineses-Much Pressure Sout Away-Our Government Mac No Pour that Our Floot Will Buffer a Revome or that the Powers Will Interfore-The Defences at Mantin Are Said to Be Very Pogr-Food Now Beings Famine Prices. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Suy.

Hone Kone, April 30,-There has been a great exodus of Chinese and treasure from Manila,

The Spanish fleet left the barbor on April 21 for Suble Bay, a short distance north of Manila. Freight under the British flag has to pay a high premium to Manila.

The German naval despatch boat Falke is expected here Wednesday.

The Manila telegraph line has been blocked. after the explosion of a bomb under the direct wire.

The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands declares that he will defend Manila against whatever odds may come. The patients in the hospitals at Manila and

the families of residents have been removed to buildings in the suburbs. The city is quiet and orderly. The arrival of

the American fleet is expected hourly. Meanwhile nothing of interest occurs. SHANGRAL, April 30.-The Manila corre spondent of the Guartte describes the woful

mismanagement of the defence at the Philippine capital, which, he says, are useless, except the mines in the harbor and some obsolete artillery. The troops are short of food and ammunition, and the general distress in the city has been increased by the Spaniards flocking in from the

provinces.

Already the natives are looting and killing wherever opportunity offers, sparing neither wemen nor children. They find special pleasure in wreaking vengeance on the priests, to whom is attributed much of the misrule of the islands, A dozen priests have been killed during the last week.

The natives are gathering on the coast at Bulucan expecting the arrival of the insurgent leaders Aguinaldo and Alejandro with supplies of arms furnished by the Americans.

Famine prices prevail in Manila, and the city, occiding to this correspondent, is on the erge of riot, The people are burying their raluables, as it is expected that the rebels will sack the city when the Americans appear, and that no distinction will be made between Speniards and other foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-Interest in official circles over the expected engagement between the United States squadron under Commodore George Dewey and the Spanish fleet in the Philippines is intense. It is shared by every officer of the Government from President Mo-Kinley down. Many anxious inquiries were made of the Navy

Department to-day by persons who had relatives and friends with Commodore Dewey.
They had heard a wild rumor, traceable to no authentic source, that an engagement between the American and Span naval forces had occurred, resulting in the annihilation of the latter and the loss of two American vessels and 500 American officers and men. The Navy Department expects to hear many rumors before the real truth is received. The fact that Manila has prepared the department for re-ports that Commodors Dowey was defeated. Nos the alightest fear of such a result is felt, however, as the American ships are not only superior in construction, protection and armament, but are manned by crews far more efficient than those on the Spanish vessels. Secretary Long said to-day that he would make public Commodore Dewey's official report of the engagement. The statement sent out from Madrid that Germany would protest against the bombard-ment of Manila by the United States squadron lacks confirmation here. No such protest is

anticipated or expected. The State Department has made it plain to the nations having interests in the far East that there is no intention to acquire the Philippines. As for the bombardment, it will be ducted, should it occur, with due regard to the interests of foreigners. There is a strong prob ability that Manila will be blockeded instead of bombarded. If the Spanish naval force meets Commodore Dewey it will probably be defeated

in short order. A blockade of Manila would be conducted in onjunction with the insurgent land forces, Commodore Dewey needs a base of supplies now that he cannot return to Hong Kong on account of the British neutrality proc lamation, and if he institutes a blockade it will be conducted only long enough to give the Spanish a chance to capitulate. He would necessarily be compelled to begin a bombard nent of the Philippine capital when his supplies became low in order to establish his bas

DEWEY'S FLEET WAS BEADY. The Steamer Gaelle Arrives from Hong Keng-

Bewey's Task Probably Easy. SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 .- The Occidental and Oriental steamer Gaelic arrived to day from the Orient and brings news that the cruise Baltimore put into Yokohama for coal April 11,

the day before the steamship Gaelic sailed. Th more had an uneventful passage and intended making for Hong Kong as soon as she had coaled. Admiral Dewey, in Hong Kong, had his fine squadron in shape ready to sail a ur's notice, according to advices brought by the Gaelie. He had received repeated advices from the Philippines saying that if he would come down there with his squadron the islands would ne his. The insurgents were looking forward to war between the United States and as their opportunity, and would give such assistance to the attacking squadron as they believed would render the wresting of the islands from Spain quick and easy.

Admiral Dewey is reported as being consid erably impressed with these representations. The night before the Guello left Hong Kong dmiral Dewey gave an exhibition of electric light signalling. The Admiral is particularly nterested in this branch of naval tactics, as be was at the head of the naval commission which utherised and formulated the method and code. The passengers on the Gaelic describe the exhibition they saw as interesting. The signals were answered almost instantant from the other ships anchored at various distances and in various directions. The Balti sore was ordered from Honolulu in great haute. She steamed the entire distance at 18 knots as

A Singapore letter of March 14 to the China Mail gives interesting news of the situation in the Philipp'nes, which show that many per at Manila are counting of the arriver of are counting of the arrived of the seriosh fleet. The correspondence says that

the friers are once more asserting their authority, trumping up false charges against those whom they suspect of antagoolaing them and persecuting natives who have returned under amnesty. They openly defy the Gavernment, and the weakness of the Spanish Cabinat in violeting to the second ment, and the weakness of the Spanish Cabi-net in riskling to them has so disgusted Prince de Rivera that he has indicated on being relieved, but this will proba-bly not be done until the danger from America is over. All foreigners agree that if the Yankees attempt to bombard Manila the last hour of Spanish domination of the Philippines will come, for if they land a few thousand stand of arms the work would soon be done. The rebels thus far have had only old and worthless guns, retaining the Mauser rifles capture

Gen. Weyler, when Governor-General of Manila in 1888, sent a memorial to Spain in which he accurately outlined the present situation.

"The Government leaves the direction of affairs in the archipelage to monks, who treat the natives as at a time of conquest. The latter have not, it is true, attained to the intellectual and civil development of Europeans, but they are ne longer in their infancy. The religious yoke, which cannot subdue them any further. has at present only an irritating effect. The natives have no territorial rights, and too much of what they gain by industry is taken from them by the law, and also contrary to law. Be sides, the officials treat them with hautqur and injustice. If these abuses are not corrected it would not be surprising if the natives were to

VESUPIUS'S ROUGH TRIP. The Water flot Into Her Pire Boom-Sten

TERREURO, Va., April 30.—Albert Tucker

of this city, a botler maker on the dynamite cruiser Venuvius, arrived here to-night from Norfolk and will report for duty on Monday next. Mr. Tucker told of the narrow escape the cruiser and erew made from being lost at sea in the recent storm.

The Vesuvius left Newport for Key West on last Monday, and was due to arrive there yes terday afternson. On Tuesday night about midnight the cruiser was caught in a terrible storm between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. The waves swept the deck of the Vesuvius arried away her bunker plates, and burst the bunker doors open in the fireroom, nearly exinguishing the fires in the lower furnaces.

Tucker said that if the bunker holes had not been stopped up quickly nothing could have saved the boat from being lost, as the coal get into the hilges, which cheked up the suctions of the pumps, which refused to work. He also said that just as the bunker plates broke off the steam steering gear was carried away, and then the crew almost gave up hope of being saved.

The Captain of the cruiser, Commander L. E. Pillsbury of Boston, was lashed to the whee for several hours trying to keep the head of the cruiser to the sea. Mr. Tucker declares that but for the heroic courage and coolness of the Captain all would have been lost.

All through this terrible experience the men had no sleep and nothing to eat but hardtack, so the refrigerators with all the provisions were swept overboard. A large quantity of ammunition, pistol belts, outlasses, two suits of diving apparatuses, one chest of signal flags and other articles were lost, which, with the damage done to the cruiser will entell a less on the Government about \$10,000. Mr. Tucker says they managed to get under way about daylight yesterday moveling and recemed into Morfalk. The Vasuvius's crew consists of seventy-four men, six of whom are officers.

THE PRIEE COMMISSION. It Spends the Afternoon Counting the Money

Pound on the Boltvar. KEY WEST, Pla., April 30 .- The Prise Com mission spent this afternoon counting the money which was found on board the Bolivar, the schooser captured on last Monday by the Ter-ror. It appears from their labors that the amount was greatly exaggerated. They counted \$7,000 in Spanish pesetas and calcuamount lated that there was about as much more un

The ship's manifest indicates that there is still more money on board, and a further search will be made to-morrow. The cargo of bananas on the Bolivar will be sold on Monday, and the money held to await the schooner's disposition. Telegraphic reports to the contrary notwith standing, the Prize Commission has as yes heard no testimony looking to the condemnati of any of the prise ships. District Attorney Stripling said to-night that he thought pro sedings would begin on Monday.

TO COMMAND THE PARIS. Capt. Frederick Rodgers Will Probably Bp

Assigned to That Vocani-Washington, April 80,-Capt. Frederick Rodgers, the President of the Board of Inspection of Auxiliary Vetsels new in session at New York, will in all probability be assigned to the com mand of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American liner Paris, which reached New

York from Southampton to-day. At the time it was decided to charter the four flyers of the American line, commanding officers for the vessels were selected. The original in tention was to give Capt. Charles D. Sigeboo the St. Paul, Capt. A. S. Barker the New York, Capt. S. F. Goodrich the St. Louis and Capt.

Later on it was determined to place Capt. Sarker in command of the Newark, and the vacancy was filled by the detail of Capt. C. C. Cot ton. There has been no change in the other ausignments

OUR GUIDES IN CUBA.

Several Riou Deinched From clemen's Army Will Pilot Our Ferges.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 80,-Four or five Cuarmy as guides are here and will go with the army to give any information they can. They know Cuba like a hook and will render valuable

Woodford to Be Commissioned a Major-Gen Washington, April 30.—President McKinley has decided to appoint Minister Woodford a Major-General of volunteers. In 1865 Gen. Woodford resigned his commission in the army. He had been breveted Brigadier-General. ident McKinley is very much gratified over Minister Woodford's career as the American Minister at the Spanish court, and he desires to show every possible meed of praise to Gen. Woodford. Gen. Woodford, on his arrival in New York, will proceed as quickly as possib to Washington to confer with President Me Kinlay.

Monitor Lobigh Sails for Sector PHILADELPHIA, April 30.-The monitor La high with 100 members of the Second Battalion of Massachusetts naval reserves, salled League Island for Boston to-day in tow of Sixty New Jersey reserves from Jersey City, Newark, and Tranton arrived at the navy yard to-day, and were assigned to the Mestauk, which will precedity leave on Monday for Port-land, Mo. The gunboat Vixen, which is taking on ammunition, will also probably sail on Menday.

The Delphin Scient a Fishing Schooner KEY WEST, Fig., April 30 .- The Dolphia last night picked up the schooner Lollo, sailing with fish to Havana. The prize was sent to Key West. One of the Lollo's crew said the Captain wanted to be captured in order to escape being impressed into the Spanish army or navy.

SPANISH CAVALRY KILLED.

A SHOT PROM THE NEW YORK PELS AMONG THEM.

Was White the Flagship Was Bennius Along the Coust, West of Mayana, on lipte day-Off Port Cabanas Some Cavalry Rout Firing at the New York-They Word fitlevered and Seattered by Well Almed Sheto -Veen They Suddled Toposher and Another Shot Fell Right Among Visem, Killing or Wounding Several Mon-Thon the New Yorks Put Back, After Inspecting the Coast for Forty Miles West of Havano-She Was at Mer Anchorage Off the Capital Testerday.

KEY WEST, April 30,-Admiral Sampson spend Friday afternoon in running along the coast of Cuba went of Havana, covering nearly all the northern coast of Pinar del Rio. The initial objective point of the trip was Mariel, a town of considerable size, twenty-eight miles wast of the capital. When the blockade was established a week previous, the gunboat Castine was despatched to keep Mariel barbor clear of shipping. She found two Spanish guntoats, small and of light draught, in the bay, which in an inlet penetrating the land about five miles, Neither of the Spanish vessels carried arms sufficient to lead its commander to risk an excounter with the Castine, but they have since been bottled up in the harbor. Admiral Sampson thought the New York might be able to sen one of them.

The flugship storted off Havana at 1 P. Mes and by So'cleck she was abreast of Mariel. There was a small round stone fort on the low cape on the cast side of the bay and a wooden blockhouse on a hill to the west. Men were seen at the stone fort. The desire was appressed by some of the men on the New York to demolish the wooden fort, to show the power of the New York's guns, but the officers disapproved. No shots were fired. The New York remained off the harber for some time, but the gunboats were not seen.

Then the New York proceeded slowly along the coast to Cabafias, about twelve miles further west, arriving at 6 o'clock. On a low, wooded ridge to the east of Cabañas harbor, the lookout discovered puffs of amone and distinguished a company of 100 cavalry concealed in the undergrowth poppering away at the ship. Capt. Chadwick asked permission to throw shells into the wood to teach the caralry that it was not safe to fire at the ship. Admiral Sampson gave permission and the New York's port 4-pound guns fired twelve shots into the undergrowth. The cavalry firing coased with the first shot, and lively scurrying was observed among the soldiers, who mounted and galloped off to the east. A small gunbook n the harbor dragged her anchor in her haste to get away.

Then the New York put around to return to Havens. Just as she was getting us the cavalry was seen in a bunch on a side bill, two miles away, clearly outlined against the white walls of some rulned sugar plantation buildings. The ship stopped and an 8-inch rifle was trained on the spot. One shot was fired. The frightened cavalry were gathered in a bunch when Capt. Chadwick sighted the rifle. The shot struck among the huddle of men, who scattered in every direction. Several of them were killed or wounded. Capt. Chadwick then sighted the gun again for another shot at the same place, but the cavalrymen

were all gone. Then the New York steamed back to hee inchorage off Havana, where she was lying this morning.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEWS.

patn's Pallure to Take Naval Action Shows Imbotility or Weaksons

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, April 30.-Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., said in an interview to-day that every day's delay in action by the Spanish fleet is an admission either of imbecility or weakness. He added that if the Americans take the

Philippine Islands an arrangement may be made for handing them over to the Japanese. He thought that the fears of a bombardment of the coast towns of the United States were utterly groundless. Speaking about the suggested Anglo-Ameri-

can alliance, Sir Charles said that neither Great Britain nor the United States was in babit of making alliances. He concluded by saying that the alarmists in

the United States ought to sit tight and leave affairs in the hands of the experts.

SPAIN TURNS TO GERMANY.

She Really Mas Mopes That She Will De Ablo to Buy War Supplies There. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

MADRID. April 30 .- Mexico's first subscription

list toward the building of a warship for Spain is 1,800,000 posetas.
It is understood here that the fact that Gernany has not issued a neutrality proclamation will permit her to supply Spain with war ma-

It is reported that Spain has purchased twe foreign warships, but no details of the trans

action are given. No news has been received this evening from Manila. During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to day on the message in reply to the Queen's speech. Señor Silvela said that the present was not the time for politics. The mat-

ter rested with the army and navy. DUKE OF DEFONABIRES MORE.

Bo Would Like England to He Majyful to Make erably Bud the Wer. Special Cable Desputch to Tan Str. LONDON, April 30.—Speaking at the be of the Royal Academy to-night, the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, said he

oped that "the will should not be wanting if

the opportunity offered of rendering our good offices, if they were asked for to bring to a speeds and bonorable conclusion a war which, however inevitable, is attended by conditions that are more than usually pathetic." WAS BENERTI'S VACHT CHASED? They day the Samouna Was Musica lute Port

by a Spanish Pistilia Apostal Cante Desputch to Tun Sys. TOULOR, April 30.-Le Petit Var says that the American eteam yacht Namouna, the property of James Geydon Honnett, while voyaging from Cannes to Marsvilles, was chased by a Spenish foldila and compelled to seek refuge at Ht.

Topes.
The Maritime Freque ways that the some-phore signalled that the Namouna was entering the port, but nothing was seen of a flottlia.

For 1 70g Island B. R. trains to Military Casap